The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6082 號二十八零千六第 日四十月四年廿丁緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, 1877. 六拜禮 號六十二月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 24, CYPHRENES, British steamer, 1,280, Wood, Saigon 20th May, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 25, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 777, F. Nagel, Foochow 23rd May, Ballast.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 25, IRAZU, British bark, 327, [illegible], A. Pearce, Newchwang 9th May, BW gr—Chinese.

May 25, ROTTERDAM, Dutch bark, 760, L. T. Dik, Saigon 14th May, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 25, CHAMRON KAMRYE, Siamese bark, 480, E. Moller, Bangkok 22nd April, Rice.—KIEN TYE LOONG.

May 25, FIFESHIRE, British ship, 750, R. Ness, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—ORDER.

May 25, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, A. Croad, Canton 24th May, General.—C. M. S.N. Co.

May 25, JACATRA, Dutch bark, 310, B. H. Dirksen, Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th March, Coals.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 25, JAPAN, German 3-masted schooner, 270, H. Walter, Bangkok 3rd May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 25, ELGIN, British steamer, 900, A. B. Miller, London 1st April, and Singapore 14th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 25, HOPE, British bark, 454, T. O. Boutton, London 12th January, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 25TH.

Olympia, German steamer, for Saigon.
America, German ship, for Cebu.
Esmeralda, German bark, for Manila.
Bonita, German schooner, for Haiphong.
Morning Star, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Cheang Hock Kian, British str., for Swatow.

Departures.

May 25, WASHI, British str., for Haiphong.
May 25, THINGVALLA, Danish steamer, for Saigon.
May 25, GUSTAV, German brig, for Macassar.
May 25, GUSTAV & MARIE, German ship, for Haiphong.
May 25, OLYMPIA, German str., for Saigon.
May 25, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cyphrenes*, str., from Saigon:—30 Chinese.
Per *Fifeshire*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—Mr. H. J. Donne Parsons.
Per *Elgin*, str., from London, &c.:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Easton and 295 Chinese. For Yokohama.—Mr. Frisby.

DEPARTED.

Per *Olympia*, str., for Saigon:—10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Bonita*, for Haiphong:—18 Chinese.
Per *Fu-yew*, str., for Shanghai:—80 Chinese.
Per *Cheang Hock Kian*, str., for Swatow:—50 Chinese.
Per *Japan* from Bangkok:—3 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Chamron Kamrye* reports left Bangkok on 22nd April. On the 23rd very heavy squalls from the N.W.

The British bark *Irazu* reports left Newchwang on 9th May, and had light winds and fine weather to Turnabout; from thence fresh N.E. winds and rain until arrival.

The British steamship *Cyphrenes* reports left Saigon on 20th May, and had moderate Southerly winds and hazy weather until the 23rd instant; from thence fresh Northerly breeze and moderately clear to port. On the 24th instant, signalled the *Western Chief* of Plymouth, destined to be reported.

The Dutch bark *Jacatra* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 20th March. The first 12 days strong N.E. winds, after which moderate trades, calms, and squalls with heavy rains from 80 South to 4 North latitudes, very heavy weather in the China Sea, with S.W. winds, thunder and lightning till yesterday, then had N.E. and East winds and squalls.

The German 3-masted schooner *Japan* left reports Bangkok on the 3rd May. In the Gulf of Bangkok S.W. and S. winds, thence calm and light E. and S. Easterly winds to Cape Padaran; from thence till 45 miles South of Ladrones fresh S., S.S.E., and S.S.W. winds; on 22nd May very unsettled weather, with lightning in different directions and high N.E. sea; on 23rd in 21.30 N. had very heavy thunder squalls with torrents of rain from morning 6 o'clock to noon, after which a fresh N.E. winds set in, with fine cold weather; thermometer five lower 45 miles South of Hongkong.

The British bark *Hope* reports left London on 12th January. In English Channel hard gales from the S.W. to W.S.W.; for four days off the Start experienced strong gale from the S.W. and high sea for 24 hours, succeeded by a calm; after which a succession of gales from the S. to W.S.W. to lat. 42.30 N. and long. 12.31 W., then shifted to Easterly moderate and light winds with occasional calms until we got the trades; crossed the Equator in 27 West, trades well Southerly, got the South-east trades and just managed to clear the South Coast, lost the trade in lat. 28 S. and long. 35 W., then a spell of Northerly winds; passing a mile to the Southward of Inaccessible Island, then a spell of winds and calms. On Friday, on 23rd March, in lat. 40 S. and long. 26 E., experienced a cyclone commencing from the Eastward at 10 a.m., hauling to the N. and N.W.; at midnight barometer 29.27, with a tremendous cross sea; running under foresail and main top-sail to 44 S.; experienced fine weather for the remainder of the passage to Java Head; then had light N.E. winds and calms, and also experienced light Easterly winds in the China Sea until as far as North of Pulo Sapata Island; then got light S.W. to West winds and fine weather to within 100 miles of Hongkong, then got Easterly and N.E. winds to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan, and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	From.	Dates of Arrival.
Loyola	Manila	Mar. 31
Antipodes	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Ella	Iloilo	Apr. 3
Hypatia	Cebu	Apr. 5
Osburgha	Hiogo	Apr. 6
J. H. Bowers	Swatow	Apr. 7
Merlin	Swatow	Apr. 7
Peep o'Day	Hongkong	Apr. 8
Jesse Isabel	Manila	Apr. 12

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Japanese Ware, &c.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE MEHTA'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April last.

Our Firm now consists of Mr. ROSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MEHTA and Mr. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE WOONWALLA.

R. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co.

2w 764 Hongkong, 17th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at AMOY. Mr. E. F. ELWELL will act as our AGENT at that Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

1m 692 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, 16th April, 1877. [3m 590

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6th 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds,
Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to

A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.

517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV OTTO DRISHAUS has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st of January, 1876.

PASEDAG & Co.

1m 769 Amoy, 12th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY opened a BRANCH of our Firm at AMOY in connection with that of Swatow. Mr. M. G. SCOTT will act as our Agent.

LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

2m 741 Swatow, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at AMOY as AGENT for the Firm of LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

M. G. SCOTT.

2m 742 Amoy, 11th May, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

R. R. Schiller, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tot..., Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager,
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 88 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 885

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for Insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.
(With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,

tf 795 Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also,

"FAIELKA," WEST POINT, now in the occupation of Dr. DENNYS. These Premises may be divided, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling, and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 730 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE. Possession from the 1st June next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

760 Hongkong, 17th May, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 513 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

363 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 14th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Firstclass Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. E. MARTY, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 26th May, 1877, at Noon, at his late Store, Queen's Road Central,—

Sundry JAPANESE WARE, STORE FIXTURE FURNITURE, comprising:—PORCELAIN and LACQUERED VASES, PORCELAIN BOWLS, ORNAMENTS, TEA SETS, CUPS and SAUCERS, &c.

LACQUERED CABINETS, BOXES, and TRAYS, BRONZES, &c., &c.

SHELVES, GLASS SHOW CASES, DESKS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEAD, PRESSES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

788 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. STOUT to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th May, 1877, at 2 o'Clock P.M., at his Residence No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,—

Household Effects, comprising:—DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, &c., comprising CRIMSON and GREEN DAMASK COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITES, BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES, GASALIERS and GAS BRACKETS, PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, CARD TABLES, and SKIN RUGS.

DINING TABLE, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, GLASSWARE, and PLATED WARE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS with GLASS, English-made WRITING DESK, FOLDING CHAIRS, GLASS BOOKCASE, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLE and WASHSTANDS.

&c., &c., &c.,
And

One SEWING MACHINE and STAND.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

723 Hongkong, 10th May, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of May, 1877, at Noon, on Board, the Hulk

"C H A S E,"

lately used as the Gunpowder Depôt, as she now lies in this Harbour, off Stonecutters' Island, with one ANCHOR and CHAIN.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, and the Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

765 Hongkong, 18th May, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Broadbear, Anthony & Co.,—

THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS of the late Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.

TERMS.—Cash only, on fall of the hammer in Bank-notes or Cheque.

804 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1993 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE:—

T. AND D. HENRY'S CANVAS.
WOODBERRY'S American COTTON CANVAS.
MANILA (Senta Mesa) ROPE, Assorted Sizes.
GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, from 1 inch to 5 inches.
HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE.
HOTH'S TARRED LINES, from 6 Thread to 24 Thread.
HAMBRO LINES, STICK LINES, SPUNYARN, &c.
FROST'S (English) SEIZING, in Hanks, Assorted.
FROST'S WHITE LINES.
DEEP SEA LEADLINES.
HAND LEADLINES.
PATENT SIGNAL HALLIARDS.
LOGLINES, FISHING LINES, &c.
WIRE SEIZING, Assorted Sizes.
SQUEEJEES.—Ship's SCRAPERS.
PORT LIGHTS and DECK LIGHTS.
SIDE LIGHTS and MASTHEAD LAMPS.
Saloon Suspension LAMPS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Ruby, Green, and White.
MARLINGSPIKES, SAIL and ROPING NEEDLES.
COTTON WASTE.
WHITE FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.
WIRE and HAIR TUBE BRUSHES.
CASTOR OIL.
TALLOW.
PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION PAINT.
PAINT BRUSHES, all sizes.
THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON'S PAINTS and OILS,
HUBBUCK'S TURPENTINE.
HUBBUCK'S Pale BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S RAW LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BRIGHT VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S COPAL VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S FRENCH POLISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S RED LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S YELLOW PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S RED PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BLUE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S FINE PAINTS, in lb.-Tins.
HUBBUCK'S Patent & White Zinc DRIERS.

AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).
Canned MEATS, SOUP and BOUILLI SOUPS, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.
MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, and TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.

&c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE, of 20 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler. Consumption 2 tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAUL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 28 feet 3 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100A at Lloyds'.
RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.
BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.
CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 90 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.
WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.
BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN CHINESE HOUSES, situated on QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A GATLING GUN, in splendid working order.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

593 Hongkong, 18th April, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, "WEISSLACK."

$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$13.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.

"VIN DES PRINCES."

$13.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

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$7.....per case of 1 dozen quarts

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$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. F. PANIZZA,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

References from many well-known Residents.

EVENING PARTIES ATTENDED.

Orders sent to care of Messrs. KRUSE & Co. will meet with immediate attention.

794 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

3m 777 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Shareholders in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

4m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the "GWALIOR," leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed to LONDON, via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

20d 739 Hongkong, 14th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that the Charter of our Steam-launch "CHIK SING" (plying between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-sa-choi), by Mr. BUXOO, will expire on the 30th instant, after which date the said Launch will ply on the same route on our own account; having no connection whatever with the late Charterer.

The Fare will be as usual until further notice.

WING KEE & Co.,
Praya Central.

669 Hongkong, 29th April, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting Japan shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to consult him professionally would make an appointment for an early date.

Hours for consultation 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, Hongkong.

April 5th, 1877. [tf 529

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER,	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000, on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"FLEETWING,"

Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

1m 802 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"ELGIN,"

having arrived from Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

797 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SH

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS of SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
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LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
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LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And,

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

At Zeotha Lodge, Oxley Road, Singapore, on the 18th May, 1877, the wife of Mr. ALFRED MARTIN (formerly of Hongkong), of a Daughter. [800

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 26TH, 1877.

THE "Customs Gazette" for the first quarter of the present year has just come to hand, and as the northern provinces are now labouring under unwonted depression and distress it will be interesting to note the influence these causes have had on foreign trade. The general trade of Newchwang for the past quarter shows a most conspicuous increase over the corresponding period of last year in almost every article, the import of Grey Shirtings being 30,290 pieces compared with 3,900 in 1876. The revenue also exhibits a notable advance on the two preceding years. But it must be remembered that Newchwang, being situated in Manchuria, is out of the area of the famine, and has rather benefited than otherwise from the distress in the neighbouring provinces. The returns for Tientsin, contrary to general expectation, do not betray any great decline, and the import of Grey Shirtings compares favourably with that of the same period of last year. The revenue shows only a slight decrease. A different tale has to be told, however, when we come to Chefoo. In almost every item there is an enormous decline to record. The import of Grey Shirtings has fallen from 58,450 pieces in the first quarter of 1876 to 27,047 in the quarter just concluded, while that of T-Cloths has declined from 59,974 pieces to 9,650 pieces. Most other articles are in proportion. Strange to say, the import of opium has more than doubled, and this is also the case at Newchwang. The reason is, however, after all not difficult to find. The crop of native Opium failed equally with the grain crop, owing to the drought, and hence the increased demand for the foreign product. In spite of the marked falling off in the imports, the revenue at Chefoo does not show a very serious decrease. The import trade of Hankow shows a slight decrease in most articles, with the exception of Grey Shirtings and Lead, but the goods forwarded to the interior under transit passes show a trifling increase, and the revenue for the quarter is greater than for the same term last year. At Kiukiang and Chinkiang a very appreciable reduction both in the imports and in the revenue for the quarter is apparent. The decline is visible in nearly every item except Opium, in which there is a small increase at Chinkiang. The internal troubles caused by banditti here, it is notorious, greatly interfered with trade in these ports, and it is doubtful whether the opening of Wuhu and the ports of call on the Yangtsze to foreign trade will not tend to further depress business. The trade of Shanghai during the past quarter has been pretty equal, taken altogether, with that of corresponding periods. The returns show that the import of Grey Shirtings was greatly in excess of that of the same term last year, namely, 1,300,000 against 800,000 pieces; that of T-Cloths, however, was only 493,000 compared with 800,000, though this figure is higher than that of 1874 or 1875. The import of English Drills was 106,000 pieces against 252,000 pieces, and of American 91,000 against 36,000 in the same period of the previous year. An increase of 1,400 piculs has to be remarked in the import of Opium. The revenue was Tls. 778,000 against Tls. 753,000. There is a decrease observable in nearly all the leading imports at Ningpo, with the exception of Lead and Opium, which show a trifling excess over the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue, however, shows a considerable excess. There is an enormous increase in the export of straw hats and a large one in that of Green Tea. The returns for Foochow show that the import of Grey Shirtings was double, that of Woollen Goods considerably larger, and of Opium also in excess of the same term last year. The revenue exhibits a large increase, partly accounted for by the augmented exports. There is little calling for remark in the returns for the Formosan ports. The different imports at both Tamsui and Takow show the usual fluctuations; but, broadly speaking, it may be said that the total trade of the former port exhibits a slight improvement and that of the latter a small decline on the same period of 1876. It is right to add, however, that the improvement at Tamsui is in the import trade, and the decline at Takow in the export trade. The imports at the latter port show a greater increase than at the former. No port has more satisfactory returns to boast of for the quarter than Amoy. In almost every single import there has been an increase compared with corresponding quarters, and in some instances this excess is large. The import of Grey Shirtings, for instance, was 22,135 pieces compared with 6,116 in the same quarter last year and 10,594 in that of 1875. The import of rice, owing to the failure of the local crop, was very considerable, being 127,251 picuts, against 24,592 picuts in the corresponding term last year. But, to make amends for this, the export of Sugar was some 75,000 picuts compared with 13,000. The revenue for the quarter was Tls. 142,767 as against Tls. 88,824 in the same term of 1876. At Swatow, while the imports, taken as a whole, do not show much variation from those of the two last corresponding quarters, the total trade exhibits a falling off, due chiefly to the large decrease in the export of sugar. The amount exported in the quarter just concluded scarcely foots up to 50,000 picuts, against more than 163,000 picuts in the corresponding term of last year. The revenue, as may be expected, shows a diminution. Nearly all the imports at Canton display a decrease compared with those of the same quarter last year, but there is, notwithstanding, a slight increase in the revenue. This is, however, gained entirely on the native trade. The imports showing the chief decline are T-Cloths, Indian Cotton, and Dye Stuffs. The decrease in Indian Cotton is traceable, no doubt, to the combination among the native cotton dealers to impose their own terms of payment on foreign merchants. The trade of Hoihow for the quarter has not been large. As the port was only opened in April of last year there are no returns with which those for the past quarter can be fairly compared. It is worthy of remark, however, that the amount of trade, import and export, during the quarter was less than half of that of the two preceding quarters. It is to be hoped that the next three months may show more satisfactory results. Taking the Treaty ports collectively, it appears that the trade of the first quarter of 1877 has been rather below that of the corresponding period of last year, but this is mainly attributable to the famine in the North.

The Reuter's telegram published elsewhere records the first success achieved by the Russians. Considering the contradictions which have arrived of the result of various engagements, however, it will be as well, perhaps, to take this announcement with a grain of salt.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church is rapidly approaching completion, and we understand it is intended to hold the consecration service on the 1st proximo. A reading and recreation room is to be established in connection with the church, intended principally for the use of the military, and for this room the soldiers are largely indebted to the liberality of General Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B.

A telegram in the *Moniteur* Advertiser, dated Bucharest, 5th May says that "the Egyptian Parliament, responding to an appeal from the Khedive, have decided upon an extra war-tax of £480,000."

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, Robert Emmet, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Madura*, was charged by the master (Thomas Stanton) with being absent from his ship without leave, and was ordered to forfeit eight days' pay.

The Colonial Office List for 1877, which has recently come to hand, contains some fresh information and additional maps. It also contains, however, a fair sprinkling of errors in names and dates. As an instance in point, it announces that Dr. Ayres was made a justice of the peace in Hongkong in 1884!

In the Supreme Court yesterday the question of the sale of the goodwill of the business of the late firm of Broadbear, Anthony, and Co., was before the Chief-Justice. The Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the official assignee; and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Brereton, appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Melchers & Co. An order was made by consent that the goodwill should be sold.

The steamship *Fu-yew*, on her downward trip from Canton yesterday morning, was fouled off the Island of Lintin by a junk which was running up the river at the time with a fair wind. The steamer, on finding she could not clear the junk, at once went full speed astern, but struck her on the broadside; and although but little damage was done to the hull, the junk's masts were carried away, which, falling on the steamer's stays, carried away her topmast. The junk was taken in tow and brought to port.

Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. in their last tea report notice a fact reported by a well-known firm of London tea dealers, Messrs. George White and Sons, which is well worthy of the attention of the growers of tea in India. It is that during the past season teas have been sent to London from China marked "Assam kind," grown, it is supposed, from Indian seed, having all the characteristics both in leaf and liquor of Indian teas. This seems to foretell a serious competition from China with the specialité of Indian tea.—*Englishman.*

CLEAN DOLLAR CURRENCY v. DEFACED COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The knights of old disputed as to the metal of which the shield was made; one standing on one side beheld a golden surface, and declared that it was of gold; the other saw only the silvered side, and was positive that it was made of silver. It probably was not made of either metal, but it may have been of both.

Those who are now discussing the question of currency may possibly be in somewhat the same position, and, as far as the pecuniary interests of the parties are concerned, there may not, after all, be much real difference between them.

The cotton brokers demand that they be allowed to purchase their Bombay and Calcutta staple for chopped dollars. But the Canton people are also buyers of Japan copper, Shanghai cotton, as well as Saigon rice to very large amounts, sapan and sandal woods, timber, medicines, betelnut, spices, and an almost endless list of Straits' produce.

If the currency of Hongkong is chopped and defaced silver, the Canton merchant buys his Indian cotton and yarn without any discount on his bullion; but then, as the clean coin for Saigon, Singapore, the Straits, and Japan at a premium, he has to pay so much more for the produce of the ports which he may require; besides, in so far as the currency of Shanghai is clean dollars, he has to pay an enhanced price for his Shanghai cotton. As the shipments of rice are likely to be very large to Canton for some months, and as all these matters are financed for in Hongkong, it may be questioned whether the Canton people would be at all advantaged by securing that which has been demanded on their behalf.

As *Punch* illustrated it last week in "the Oxford and Cambridge tie," it is "six of one and half a dozen of the other." So far as the trade of the several places with Hongkong is concerned, it is simply a question upon which shall the import be placed for the Chinese whim of defacement. Is it fair to tax Saigon and the Straits with this, or right to put the burden on our trade with Yokohama and Shanghai? We may well anticipate the verdict from both North and South. "Your dollars are defaced and disfigured and hence of lessened value; the discount, therefore, must be upon these."

On which side shall we, then, declare ourselves? Shall we help Saigon, the Straits, Shanghai, and Japan to adhere to and use their clean coin, or shall we throw the weight of our influence into the scale on the side of barbarism, and abandon all our love for European institutions just because we reside upon the borders of China? We may as well give up the use of fine linen, and let down our houses and our offices to the level of the hovels in which Chinese merchants live and transact their business; for the sake of conformity it might be as well at once to wear pigtails and to eat our food with chopsticks.

I believe the Canton people as a rule are far more amenable to foreign ways than many of the Hongkong Chinese. There can be little question that the discount is fully levied by the brokers and agents here, who seek to double their commissions by denying it to foreigners.

Like most other vices, this of chopping dollars increases and perpetuates itself. In Canton the trouble of shroffing is so great that a house receiving considerable sums is quite unable to examine them. Hence it is customary to leave the coins for a week, during which the payee can at his leisure examine them; the payer having first gone through the process of ear-marking the whole lot to protect himself against the return of any other coins than those he brought. This trouble is cordially hated by all Chinese, and goes far to account for a considerable absorption of bank notes on the mainland.

It is said by some that we cannot keep clean dollars in the Colony; that they will be chopped, and that if you send a clean Mexican to Canton to-day it will come back to-morrow with twenty chops upon it. Probably this is in measure true. The Chinese will follow this as they will many other of their senseless practices so long as they have no motive to the contrary; but let the principle be once thoroughly admitted, that money in Hongkong is either bank-notes or clean coin, and we shall find the Chinese particularly careful how they injure them. There is no need to make this point at the first. The natives are fully alive to their own interest, and no men are quicker than they to discern where these lie. It may have been observed that chopping of dollars has been a very rare sound in Hongkong during the last two months.

Yours, etc.,

GRANVILLE SHARP.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

25th May.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Wong Ai, mistress of a brothel, was charged with purchasing a girl from her mother for purposes of prostitution. The sum paid in the transaction was $100, and it appeared the girl was a consenting party. The case was remanded until the 26th instant.

TRUTHFUL DRUNKARD.

James Hanlon, a seaman, unemployed, charged on remand with drunkenness, was again brought up. When he was before the court on the former occasion he declared his intention of getting drunk again as soon as he was at liberty. Being asked if he was still in the same mind, he replied that there was no use in telling a lie about it, it was likely that if at liberty he would get drunk again to night. The case was further remanded until the 26th instant.

PURCHASING A GIRL.

Chun San Tai, a married woman, was charged on remand with selling a girl named Wong Achoe, and Lo Ai, also a married woman, was charged with purchasing the girl. Mr. Holmes appeared for the second prisoner and cross-examined the witnesses. The case was further remanded until the 28th inst., and an application to admit second prisoner to bail was refused.

STRAGGLERS.

Alfred Neve, of H.M.S. *Curlew*, apprehended as a straggler, was ordered to be sent on board his ship.

A POCKPOCKET.

Lum Akan, charged, on remand, with picking the pocket of a man at a theatrical performance at Yow-mah-tee, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Lai Akai, aged fifteen and unemployed, for stealing a brass bolt from a house in course of erection at Chinnery's Quay, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three days on a rice and water diet, and to be flogged ten strokes.

FIGHTING.

Ip Alok and Mok Aft, coolies, were fined 50 cents, in default one day's imprisonment each for fighting in the street.

Chung Aping, shoemaker, and Li Aying, cook were charged with fighting. First prisoner said he had mended a pair of shoes for the second, who wanted to take them away without paying for them. The second prisoner said the first owed him twelve cents. They were fined 25 cents each, in default one day's imprisonment.

A ROW IN A POLICE STATION.

Chung Asing, cook at Aberdeen Police Station, was charged with assaulting the station coolie. He was fined 25 cents, in default one day's imprisonment.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Chan Atsim, chair coolie, was charged by Joseph Campos under the following circumstances:—

Complainant said he was a schoolmaster at St. Joseph's College. The defendant was engaged by his mother on the afternoon of the 24th instant to carry her from Bridges Street to the Parade Ground. Witness accompanied her. No agreement was made as to the amount to be paid. On arrival at the Parade Ground the chair was discharged and defendant was desired to come to-day to be paid. Witness's mother gave him seven cents to give defendant, but defendant refused to accept it, saying he wanted ten cents. Witness was willing to give this, but the defendant did not appear to understand him, and threw down the seven cents and wanted to go away. Witness took hold of him because he wished to pay him. Then the defendant tried to strike him and tore the sleeve of his coat. He said "I do not want payment, I want to go." The defendant sent a friend to call a policeman, a Chinese constable came, and defendant was taken to the station.

The defendant said he carried the lady and was told to go for payment that evening. He went accordingly and was told to come again this morning. When he went this morning he was told to come again at one o'clock. When he went at that time complainant offered him five cents, then raised it to six, and then to seven. This he refused to accept, and complainant kicked him. He wanted to go away but complainant held him.

Defend. it was discharged, and complainant was ordered to pay him ten cents chair hire and ten cents amends for loss of time.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

(*Viâ Southern Route.*)

THE WAR.—A REPORTED RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, 23rd May.

The Russians have captured Ardahan.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has decided to declare Roumanian independence, and war against Turkey.

THE CIRCASSIAN REVOLT.

Turkey is aiding Circassia in her revolt.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The British Ironclad Squadron is now at the Piræus.

CANTON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

24th May.

A proclamation has been issued by the Poon Yu magistrate at the instance of the Ching Yuen prefect. A portion of the bank of the North river, which flows through the Ching Yuen district, to the extent of about nine hundred feet, has given way, and the adjoining country has been inundated. The damage has, of course, been very serious, and a number of lives has been lost. The people of Ching Yuen have no funds wherewith to re-construct the bank of the river, and the prefect has accordingly appealed to the Poon Yu magistrate for assistance in the matter. This has called forth the proclamation alluded to above, in which the merchants and wealthy people are appealed to for subscriptions to repair the breach made in the bank of the river. Unless this highly necessary work is done very serious results will follow.

On the 21st ult., according to time honoured custom, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Taotai, Justice, and Treasurer, with the lower officers assembled at the yamên of the first mentioned to receive the Viceroy, who once every year investigates the circumstances attending the conviction of criminals for serious offences. On the arrival of His Excellency a salute of three guns was fired, after which he examined the cases, and having confirmed the sentences passed upon the offenders, he gave the usual order for an extra supply of chow-chow to cheer them up under the rather gloomy prospect before them.

TOKIO.

The farmers who raised a riot in Miyé ken last year numbered about sixty or seventy. They have been sentenced to pay a fine varying from 1½ to 3 yen; according to the degree of their guilt.

In order to avoid being involved in any complications arising from the fighting which is now taking place at Kagoshima, Shimadzu Saburo and his two sons have gone to the hot springs of Itasugi, in the interior of the province of Satsuma. Saigo is said to have returned to Kagoshima, but there is no knowing if this report is true or not.

We have received a letter from a Japanese gentleman, whose position is sufficient guarantee for the reliability of his information, in which he writes as follows:—"Oyama, the former *Kenrei* of Kagoshima, still remains in prison, untried. Tamano was appointed to try him, but after a preliminary examination refused to proceed with the trial, alleging that it could not in justice be carried on. Oyama said to Tamano, 'Why did the Government send me an invitation to proceed to Kioto from Kagoshima? Why was I treated as an honoured guest until I reached Kuba, and there without warning disgraced, placed with well-known criminals on board ship, and made to occupy a pen intended for the occupation of beasts, when I had always done my duty and given my Government every satisfaction? If it was intended to degrade me, why was I not degraded at Kagoshima? Because I did my duty as *Kenrei* of the *Ken* and arrested assassins who were sent there by certain counsellors of the Mikado, to murder some of Japan's best friends, simply because they had petitioned for, and tried to procure the carrying out of certain sacred pledges made to the Nation, am I to be made the victim of this band of repudiators? Is it a crime in the eyes of this Government to punish assassins?' When Governor Oyama asked these questions Tamano was quite unable to answer them, and discontinuing his examination begged that some one else might be appointed to take his place. His successor, however, can no more reply to them than could Tamano, and I hear that there are many other reasons why the trial cannot proceed."—*Japan Mail.*

SINGAPORE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a mission house connected with St. Andrew's mission, on a piece of ground off Stamford Road, was performed on the 15th inst. by H. E. the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson. A number of residents witnessed the proceedings.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, we are glad to say, have rewarded the men of the 74th Highlanders in a handsome manner for their services during the first night of the great fire at the wharf. In addition to granting them a sum of money to cover all the expenses to which they had been put to repair the damage done to their clothing, each sergeant engaged at the fire has been awarded a gratuity of $5, and each private $1. We understand the Company intend to reward the police, also, for their services on the occasion.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Rev. M. E. Le Turdu, who, for some years past, was Vicar Apostolic of the Malayan Peninsula, and who, for thirty years, was connected with Roman Catholic Missions to the East. Intelligence of the death of the right rev. gentleman, which occurred in Paris on the 10th inst., reached here by telegram, and was received with great regret by the large circle of friends to whom the deceased prelate had endeared himself by his piety, works of charity, and amiable qualities. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated on the 15th inst. at the French Roman Catholic Church.—*Singapore Times.*

PENANG.

A small Chinese riot occurred between newly formed Ghee Hin and Ghee Hock societies at Chungkat in the south of Province Wellesley on the 1st May, and it might have been a serious one but for the active assistance given in suppressing it to Inspector Scully and his police, by Mr. Halliday, manager, and Mr. Dunlop, Superintending Engineer of the Caledonia Estate.

The Dutch expedition against Lohong on the West Coast of Acheen, was undertaken in consequence of a Penang bark, the *Eleanor*, under the British flag, having been attacked, while lying at anchor at Lohong, by six prows full of armed Achinese. Fifteen of them boarded the bark, but were repulsed by the Chinese crew, leaving 2 dead behind. Three of the Chinese were badly wounded. The Dutch took 7 stockades and burnt several campongs. The chiefs submitted, and engaged to surrender the pirates.—*Penang Gazette.*

RANGOON.

21st April.

Next week the Recorder holds sessions, and there are nine cases on the board for trial. A suit has been filed by Chin Hong & Co., Chinese merchants of this town, to recover Rs. 8,600 from the owners of the steamer *Fitzpatrick*, for value of tobacco and betelnut shipped from Calcutta to Rangoon and short delivered. These goods were burnt in the fire which took place at Latter-street some months ago; and on the question of who is liable for their value depends a good deal, as about Rs. 60,000 worth of property was said to have been destroyed.

The grain trade here is still very brisk, and prices of paddy, owing to the heavy demand for shipment to Negapatam and the Madras coast, are still very high—Rs. 90 to Rs. 92 per 100 baskets. Shipments, I was told by a native trader, show a profit of eight annas per bag to Negapatam; but the difficulty of getting the cost returned greatly exercises the Chetty imagination, and I imagine the Banks will in the end be the chief gainers by the trade.

The King of Burmah's officials are said to be interfering in an unwarrantable manner with the trade in grain between Upper and Lower Burmah. Owing to the failure of his rice crops, some 20,000 tons of paddy and rice have been imported from British Burmah by the King, and it is hard, considering how easily he is allowed to avail himself of our markets, that British traders should be prevented from purchasing grain in Upper Burmah. When a new treaty comes to be made, there are very many things which might be altered for the better. Why we should allow salt to go up to Burmah only paying one per cent. duty, whilst Burmese who use it in British territory have to pay five per cent., is difficult to understand. Again, rice exported to Englands pays export duty, but when exported to Mandalay goes free. Spirits pay Rs. 4 per gallon duty when imported into Rangoon; if they are sent to Upper Burmah he allow them to go there for one per cent. duty only.

The Persian Embassy to the King of Burmah arrived in the last mail steamer from Calcutta, and leaves a couple of days for Mandalay in one of the King of Burmah's own steamers. The mission is said to be one of mere courtesy, in return for the one sent to the Shah about two years ago. It is quite likely, though, that Russia may be seeing if it will be possible to create a diversion on this frontier when the real struggle takes place between the two rival Asiatic Powers. The Siamese Government was sounded in this way during the mutiny of 1857 by the rebels, and probably the King of Burmah was also. Both potentates then remained perfectly friendly to us, and may do so again. It is always as well, though, to have our eyes open to possible eventualities, and it is hard to see what probable end can be served, except hostility to us by any union or treaty between Persia and Upper Burmah. On the other hand, the King may be intending no harm, and may be simply trying to gratify his own vanity, and to show to his own subjects and the world what a great monarch he is by having treaties with every possible nation. A commercial treaty lately concluded with Spain will do him about as much good as any he could conclude with Persia. The former could never hurt us, whilst the latter, if we were at war with Russia, might.—*Correspondent of Englishman.*

PORTUGAL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Portuguese Cortes has placed at the disposal of the Government £6,600 to send out a scientific expedition to explore the Central African territories between the Colonies of Angola and Mozambique, and to study the hydrography of the Congo and the Zambesi. In the Chamber of Deputies, following an interpellation respecting the malpractices charged against Portuguese officials by English travellers, Senhor Thomas Ribeiro carried a proposal for an inquiry into the facts, laying down the following questions:—1. What territories export slaves to the African coasts? 2. At what ports are slaves embarked? 3. Of what nature are the dealers? 4. Whither are the slaves sent? 5. Do the traders deal on their own account or for others? 6. What will be the most effectual means for putting an end to the traffic? Foreigners and others acquainted with the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, the authorities of these colonies, the Portuguese Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and all the Portuguese Consulates in Asia, Africa, and America may be called upon to give evidence in this inquiry.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN EGYPT.

An Alexandrian correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date of the 31st March, says:—Last week was given up to religious festivity by the Mahomedan world. It was the occasion of the Moolid-en-Nebbee, or birthday festival of the Prophet, and coincides with the return of the pilgrims from Mecca. The mosques are full of worshippers, and crowds perform *Zikro*, a kind of prayer in unison, which is offered up by a large company, seated cross-legged, who cry aloud that there is no Deity but God, and swing their bodies rapidly backwards and forwards as they shout, until they become so excited by the motion that the alliterative sentence they utter—"La Mah, Mah la"—becomes merged in a fierce howl. The pilgrims spread their merchandise out for sale in the public spaces, and they and their friends take their pleasure on swings and whirligigs, and sip and smoke in the coffee-houses. Tents are put up, when coffee and pipes go on all day long, and story tellers relate never-ending love stories encouraged by a frequent "Yah" of lazy enjoyment from the audience. Punch has found his way to Egypt, and the Arabs intensely enjoy the apotheosis of marital power, while their prejudices are respected by the veiling of Judy's face after the strictest fashion of the harem. The whole festivity culminates in the "Doseh," the "trending," when the Sheikh of the Saadeeyah dervishes rides over the prostrate bodies of the faithful. It is still a State ceremony. The Princes and Ministers all attend, the representatives of European Powers with their wives go to see it; tourists crowd to Cairo for the occasion, as they would for an Easter ceremony at Jerusalem, or a mystery play in Bavaria. Yet it is almost as degrading a sight as the procession of the Juggernaut car itself. Some 200 or 300 men of the Saadeeyah sect, the peculiarity of whose religion is that they eat serpents and hack themselves with knives by way of pleasing Allah and his Prophet, voluntarily lay themselves on the ground in order that their Sheikh may pass over them on horseback, thus treading out their sins, and preparing them for Paradise. They prime themselves with *hachesah*, a strong narcotic, made from hemp, with much the effect of opium, and then are arranged by skilled packers, face downwards, so as to present a compact unbroken surface for the horse to pass over. If the packers find a flaw in their arrangements, they seize a man from the crowd and jam him in to fill the gap, and it would be a declaration of rank heresy to say them nay. Vast crowds of natives assemble to see the sight; the Sheikh in all his robes appears, two men guide the horse, who, by his hesitating, delicate tread, alone seems to feel the shame and scandal of the proceeding. As he progresses, the men scramble up as best they can, mostly with no apparent hurt, but some hardly able to move, and a few carried away in fits. It is altogether a degrading spectacle, and unworthy of a country that claims to rank with civilized nations. Its sole effect is to keep alive fanaticism, and this year an Englishman was set upon and beaten by Arabs, who would not raise a finger against a stranger at any other time of the year. The Khedive is said to disapprove, and never goes, but the attendance of the Princes and dignitaries still gives this scene the importance of a State ceremony. As they drive up in their broughams, perfect Europeans in speech and dress, one feels how much this is a country of contradictions.

The inhabitants of Keighley are about to contest the right of the Duke of Devonshire to the possession of 1,000 acres of Keighley Moor.—*Daily News.*

THE ZAMBESI RIVER.

A writer in the *Cape Times*, dating his communication "Capetown, March 10th," says:—"The last trip of the Union Company's steamship *Kafir* must have been a very interesting one. Captain Garrett took his vessel to Quillimaine which is situated 18 miles up the Zambesi river. The Zambesi like all the other rivers on this coast has its bar. The *Kafir* crossed the bar at the quarter ebb, and there was a depth over the bar of three fathoms and quarter. The 18 miles river work is described as monotonous, there being on one side very low banks and mangrove swamps, and on the other side copes of casuarina trees. Quillimaine itself is spoken of as a pretty little town of many gardens, and well sheltered from the heat of a tropical sun by foliage. The *Kafir* received a very hearty welcome. The Governor, being most anxious to encourage the calling of Union steamers, has made them free of pilotage charges, and has ordered that they shall be placed on the same footing as men-of-war. There is trade to be done with Quillimaine, although insurance offices are at present shy of the risk. The river is well buoyed, and there is no difficulty in steaming up it, although there are some very sharp turns. The current runs at a speed of five knots an hour for 22 hours out of the 24, and for the remaining two hours at the rate of two knots an hour. The change from ebb to flood and from flood to ebb is almost instantaneous. These brief facts may be interesting, conveying, as they do, that the famous Zambesi river, which but a short while ago was surrounded with all the haze of an unexplored region, has been linked on to that chain of steam communication which is so rapidly opening up those tropical fertile portions of Africa, but yesterday regarded as the land of fever and death to commerce."

WELL-DESERVED DISTINCTIONS.

It is with much pleasure that we find ourselves in a position to satisfy public curiosity on the following heads. To begin with, a medal of honour will probably be struck off for presentation to the officers and crew of the *Challenger*, to commemorate their perilous achievements in the cause of science. A similar decoration will also be conferred upon the party who under Sir Douglas Forsyth, proceeded to Kashgar some time back at the imminent risk of their lives. It is likewise we believe, in contemplation, to establish an order of merit for eminent travellers, with a highly decorative badge to be worn on great occasions. Major Wood, Captains Burton and Burnaby, and Commander Cameron will, we imagine, be among the first recipients of this distinction, which is also likely to be bestowed on the courageous gentleman who recently remained for some months at St. Kilda because he could not get away. The skippers and crews of whalers who manage to cross the Arctic circle will, we understand, be presented with miniature harpoons, in Britannia metal, to commemorate the gallant exploit. It is also under consideration to provide a gold medal of exceptional value for all English officials, military and civil, who survive five years' service on the Gold Coast. As there seems little likelihood of this distinction being frequently claimed, the boon will scarcely involve very heavy expense. The reason why these several measures have been determined upon is we believe, that they were felt necessary in order to deprive the issue of medals to Sir George Nares's expedition of that rather invidious character which it now bears. Without implying a word against the distinguished gallantry of the whole party, both officers and men, we cannot quite see what they did to deserve an altogether exceptional distinction. If to find the Pole impracticable, after a brief stay north of 80 deg. justifies the issue of a medal to those who performed the feat, there cannot be much question about the abstract justice of the other measures which, with sincere pleasure, we have announced above.—*Globe.*

A LESSON IN MASSACRE.

The *Chasse Illustrée* gives in its last number a portrait of a curious animal to whose charge probably more murders may be laid than to that of any other creature under the sun. This is a large beast called the oryctcrope, whose food consists purely and solely of ants, for the destruction of which nature seems to have expressly designed and fashioned him. He is in body something like a magnified rat, standing rather high on his legs, and having a broad back and the neck and head of a hog. The feet are armed with exceedingly long and strong nails or claws, with which their owner can dig his way into the homes of his victims. Prowling about the waste lands in the South of Africa, where he has his dwelling, the oryctcrope is very quick at discerning afar off the ant hill which is to furnish him with his meal. Spying out the most convenient spot for conducting the attack, he then proceeds to carry the place by storm. With his great feet and claws he soon effects a breach in the earthworks, and opens a way into the midst of the citadel, where the roads and galleries have been constructed in their regular order by the industry of the little workmen. He then inserts into the breach his long and bristly snout, which, like the rest of his body, is quite impervious to any attacks the foe may make. The next step is to dart out his long tongue—a tongue which, in the language of the *Chasse*, "a'en fait plus," and which is covered with a glutinous substance to which ants stick as if it were treacle. Every thrust of this deadly weapon clears off hundreds, or perhaps thousands of the insect population; but if the nest is well filled, and the victims can be found collected in a heap, the destroyer will gobble them up by mouthfuls to save time. Gulliver himself could not have imagined a more hideous apparition in the eyes of the Lilliputian Republics of South Africa. But although the massacres wrought by the oryctcrope are deplorable from the point of view taken by the ants, they are most highly to be commended by the human inhabitants of the district. It is the more to be regretted, therefore that this animal is being exterminated by the hunters, who find that his flesh is excellent eating, and, in spite of his exclusively insectivorous diet is very like that of the wild boar.—*Globe.*

MANLY CHIVALROUSNESS TOWARDS WOMEN IN FRANCE.

The Frenchwoman contrives, by the selection of the things she eats and drinks, to set a pattern of feminine propriety which her British sisters would be none the worse for imitating. English matrons and girls will coolly toss off glasses of sherry (little weaker than brandy) neat; they will even step out from a carriage alone for this stimulant purpose. Frenchwoman, who do not like to look suddenly flushed and animated, confine themselves to syrups and water; and even if they sit down to a set dinner, always drink sparingly of wine, and dilute it with water. It might be wished that Frenchmen were equally abstainers, and could rid themselves of their propensity to tiple absinthe which is of all alcoholic beverages the most speedily intoxicating. There is enough in a liqueur-glass full of this baneful drug to render the quietest of Frenchmen abruptly and wildly hilarious—an effect very noticeable in excursion trains, wherein the company, after a "go" of absinthe all round, will take to chorussing political songs and love-ballads at the top of their voices. Happily, the excursion "rough" of the British sort, who is rowdy without good humour, jocular without wit, and vocal without tunefulness, is unknown in France, else these absinthe concerts might degenerate into something horribly orapulous. The ascendancy of woman makes itself felt over the Frenchman, even when he is half tipsy. His songs are to the praise of her charms. The warbles of springtide and love, romance and glory. If now and then a *double entendre* tails off his couplets with rather too sharp a point, feminine hearers have the good sense to laugh, instead of putting their heads out of the window and shrieking for the guard. It will frequently happen that on very crowded excursion days, and more particularly in the evening, when the trains are retaining with their hundreds and thousands from the environs of Paris, the male passengers will behave like children, charging at the station officials, and breaking out of bounds like an unruly herd of cattle; but it is curious to observe that, somehow,

THE ACQUISITION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

If the war-cloud in the East did not fill so large a space in the public eye, it is probable that the policy of the Government in South Africa would excite general interest, and perhaps would provoke much difference of opinion. It cannot be questioned that the negotiations of Sir Theophilus Shepstone with the Transvaal Government have just now reached a very delicate and critical stage. The special session of the Volksraad at Pretoria, which was convened about the middle of February, was closed after some very unsatisfactory debates lasting over four weeks. The proposals for Confederation, based upon Lord Carnarvon's Bill, which Sir T. Shepstone was authorized to submit to the Transvaal Government, were peremptorily rejected by the majority of the Volksraad. The same party had previously rejected President Burgers' scheme of reforms, though the emptiness of the public Treasury, the non-payment of officials, the contempt generally expressed for law, and the growing power of armed adventures, were sufficient proofs that anarchy was near at hand. Then it was that Sir Theophilus Shepstone spoke out; he told the Boers that the British Government, though most unwilling to interfere with the independence of the Transvaal State, and though it might endure even anarchy at its door under ordinary conditions, could not trifle with the risks which accompany anarchy in South Africa. If the British Envoy left Pretoria without arriving at any understanding with the Government and the Legislature, the inevitable result would be, in the opinion of Sir T. Shepstone and others who know the country and the peoples thoroughly, an inroad of the native tribes surrounding the Transvaal, and an uprising of those who sullenly acknowledge the authority of the Boers. The consequences, even were they confined to the territory of the Transvaal alone, would be too horrible for contemplation. It is, no doubt, an extravagant calculation which sets down the number of the white inhabitants of the Republic at 50,000, and probably half that number would be nearer the truth. But the natives within the boundaries claimed for themselves by the Boers are at least 300,000, and possibly thrice as many. A struggle between the Boers and their black subjects would be serious, were it simply hand to hand, but of course the most formidable danger would come from without. The Zulu King has 40,000 warriors, well armed, disciplined, and divided into "regiments," who hate the Boers with a vehemence scarcely to be paralleled in the history of savage races. The removal of English protection from the Transvaal, and Sir T. Shepstone's departure from Pretoria after the rejection of his offers, would seem to signify nothing less than this—the Zulus would consider themselves absolved from all their pledges of peace, and Cetewayo would make a daring attempt to realize his cherished schemes of conquest. His detestation of the Boers has been sharpened by scorn since his vassal Sekoceni defeated President Burgers' "commando" and killed the filibustering chief Von Schlickmann. But Cetewayo's attack would be the signal for a rising of all the natives within the Transvaal, for the renewal of the war by Sekoceni in the north-east and for a desperate struggle probably with the Amaswazies, the hereditary enemies of the Zulus. The whole country, from the northern boundary of Natal to the Limpopo, would be in flame, and possibly the Orange Free State, which has hitherto been well governed and prudent, would be drawn by sympathy with its kinsfolk into a hazardous and unequal contest.

It may be said that these consequences would be undoubtedly deplorable, but that they cannot directly affect the safety of the British colonies, and ought not to affect the policy of the Imperial Government. But it is forgotten that, though of late years the skilful management of native affairs upon the frontiers of Natal has reduced Cetewayo to "a state of half alliance and half vassalage," this change is very recent, and may not bear the strain of a general war. Not many years ago the ambition and restless movements of the Zulu King subjected Natal to a constant succession of "scares," and it was Sir T. Shepstone's patience and knowledge of native character which established tranquillity. But his work would be undone were the Zulus to renew their old appetite for war. They are already dangerously excited by the victories of Sekoceni over the Boers in the North; and Cetewayo is said to have lately dismissed an envoy from Pretoria with the insulting phrase, "You have been beaten by one of my dogs, and you send messages to me." The Amaswazies, even, who were the allies of the Boers in the late war, have been so much disgusted at the cowardice of President Burgers' followers that they are more likely to share in their spoliation than to assist them in their defence. But there is another point to be remembered. We have many fellow-citizens settled temporarily within the Transvaal territory, in the Gold Fields, in Pretoria and Potchefstroom, and the other villages calling themselves towns; and we could hardly look on without interference while these were butchered in a native invasion and insurrection. Upon the whole, the Imperial Government has come to the conclusion that the Volksraad refuse to accept Confederation on terms which will lead to the adoption of a common native policy, and which will oversawe the restlessness of the Zulus and others. A few nights ago, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther, in reply to Mr. E. Jenkins, said that "there was no official information which could be communicated to the House as to the progress of the mission to the South African Republic, but from private information received at the Colonial Office there was reason to believe the statement that Sir Theophilus Shepstone had pointed out to the Government of the Transvaal the hopeless condition of anarchy into which the Government had fallen, and also of the hostile attitude of the native tribes, involving the greatest danger not only to the white inhabitants but also to her Majesty's possessions in South Africa—a danger which had become very great—if we were to return leaving the Republic in no safer state than it was at present. The Government had no desire to interfere with the internal state of the affairs of the colony if the authorities were able to take due care of its subjects; but failing that, they might be obliged, for the safety of the people of the Transvaal, to call in the aid of the troops now stationed on the frontiers of Natal." In addressing his constituents at York, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies spoke of the reluctance with which the Government would "interfere with the independence and freedom of those republics which were associated with them in the task of civilizing Africa." But it is apparent that the Transvaal Republic will not only have ceased to take part in that task, but will have jeopardized our opportunities of doing our duty if it cannot keep order within its own limits, if its laws are disobeyed, if it is unable to pay its way, and if its errors have provoked a foreign enemy for which it is no match. Clear proof must be given that there was an overmastering necessity for the independence of the interference which is contemplated with the independence of the Transvaal; but the Government, we doubt not, will be prepared at the proper time to lay the proof before Parliament, and we have no reason to believe that anything less than the clearest proof would would have satisfied Sir T. Shepstone. Anarchy in the Transvaal is a fact which can no longer be disguised; and unless the Government at Pretoria takes upon itself to accept Sir T. Shepstone's proposals, the only way of averting the ruin which would follow the British Envoy's withdrawal will be to yield to the repeated demands of the "party of order" and to bring up British troops from Natal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

One night, at White's, Sir L. Fawkener, the postmaster-general, was losing a large sum of money at piquet, when Selwyn, pointing to the successful player, said—"See how he is robbing the mail." Observing Mr. Speaker Ponsonby tossing about bank bills at Newmarket—"Look," said Selwyn, "how easily the Speaker passes the money bills!"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 25th May.

At the lower rate of $570 Old Patna has been placed to-day. For other kinds there has been no call.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/11¼ to 4/0
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/0½ to 4/0¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/0¾ to 4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/0½ to 4/1
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	230
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	230
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—20 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,250 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$143 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—210¾. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON MAY 25TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Tobacco Leaf—10 cases, at $15.00, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—300 bags, at $7.20, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.

Black Sharkefins—5 piculs, at $32.00, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

Green Peas—600 piculs, at $2.48, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—80 bags, at $8.00, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

Camphor—200 piculs, at $19.50, by Wo Tai to travelling trader.

White Sugar—100 bags, at $8.30, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTRAR.)

May 26th.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	29.980
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.876
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.934
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	77
Thermometer—4 P.M.	76½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75½
Thermometer—Maximum	78
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	73

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 26th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.86	29.95	30.78	29.90	30.08	30.11	29.94	30.00
Thermometer attached	77.0	73.0	—	—	72.0	72.0	73.0	69.4
Direction of Wind	SE	ESE	NE	NE	NE	E	SSW	NE
Force	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1
Dry Thermometer	77.0	76.0	77.0	73.0	73.0	75.0	75.0	61.5
Wet Thermometer	73.0	72.0	73.0	68.0	65.0	67.0	65.2	57.9
Weather	b.c.	bcm.	b.	b.	c.c.	b.c.	b.	b.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 9 strong. 9 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Rain threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

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3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration: Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)	Mearns	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
Do.	Leucadia	Hender	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lalla Rookh	Carver	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Russell	Hall	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do.	New Era	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	Guest	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleetwing		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YHAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
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Do. Do.	Helena	Colliver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Novelty	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	J. O. Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	Theraud		A. MacG. Heaton	On 28th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
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SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Teheran (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
Do.	Priam (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Potter	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
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THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. "Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S. "To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [a261 1263 Aug. 26

Business Announcements.

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YARROW AND CO., (late YARROW & HEDLEY), ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON. Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [a261 801 May 26th.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY. It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 79, Great Tower Street, London. 521 494 Mar. 31] MARTELL & Co.

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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from well Stocked stores.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24 666]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADELA, British bark, Beattie.—Edward Schellhass & Co.
ALBERT RUSSELL, American bark, Carver.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
AMERICA, German ship, von Holdt.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNA, German bark, Jessen.—W. Pustan & Co.
AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, Thomsen.—Meyer & Co.
CANAAN, British bark, Manson.—Borneo Co.
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CHAMRON KAMEYE, Siamese bark, Moller.—Kien Tye Loong.
CHRISTIAN, German schooner, Stehr.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
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FLEETWING, American ship, Guest.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
GADSHILL, British steamer, Ranton.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GEYFE, British ship, Roberts.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HELENA, American bark, Snow.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
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OCEAN, British steamer, Jaques.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
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ROSA BOTTCHER, German bark, Schultz.—W. Pustan & Co.
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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. 783 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Theraud, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. 782 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

FOR FOOCHOW DIRECT.

THE British Steamer "BENARTY," Captain Potter, will be despatched as above on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. 796 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship "DEUCALION" will be despatched on or about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 754 Hongkong, 16th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail. H. DU POUEY, Agent. 792 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "AMAZONE" Commandant Mortemart, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe. H. DU POUEY, Agent. 793 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Teheran* with the next English Mail. ADAM LIND, Superintendent. 784 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "TEHERAN" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail. ADAM LIND, Superintendent. 785 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship "OCEAN," Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. 507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Ship "LALLA ROOKH," Hender, Master, will load here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. 667 Hongkong, 30th April, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Clipper Ship "LEUCADIA," Mearns, Master, will load here, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. 614 Hongkong, 20th April, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Al British Barque "NOVELTY," Captain Colliver, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. 732 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Al American Bark "HELENA," Captain Snow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. 1m 729 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," Captain Carver, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 617 Hongkong, 21st April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship "NEW ERA," Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 603 Hongkong, 28th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship "THOMAS LORD," Hall, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 657 Hongkong, 27th April, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship "HIGHLANDER," Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 791 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Al British Ship "MADURA," Stanton, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 768, Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 25th May, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th May 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 27th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON, DIRECT; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *GWALIOR*, Captain J. C. BAROT, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon. For further Particulars, apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN

Extracts.

THE WOODMAN'S CRAFT.

O, the woodman's craft is a goodly craft,
He sings through sun and showers:
The strong and brown as his hatchet's haft,
As simple as the flowers:
Of pleasure or toil he nothing lacks,
As he carols his song and he swings his axe
In spring-dock'd forest bowers.

When all the winds of March are blown,
And apple-boughs are budding;
When swallows from the South have flown,
And little cloudlets, scudding
Across the sky, scarce dim his rays,
Full merry and fair are the woodland ways
When April streams are flooding.

With throstlecocks the groves ring out;
Round hut and byre and shelling,
High, low, and near, and round about,
The blue-back'd birds are wheeling;
And saucily hooting his robber name,
The cuckoo pries, nor stints for shame,
Where eggs are for the stealing.

Beneath the ash, whose barren head
Still looms all dark and frowning,—
Beneath the gracious green and red
That makes the young oak's crowning,—
Last autumn's leaves can scarcely hide
The tufts of primrose, morning eyed,
With cloak of winter's browning.

Then merrily ring the axes keen
Where stalwart arms are swinging:
And goodly shows the broad blade's sheen,
The sunbeams backward flinging,
As thicket's marge and hidden glades
Ring clearer than the ringing blades
With woodmen's jovial singing.

A goodly craft, and a gentle craft,
And a craft no evil fearing,
In theirs why live by helve and haft
When thickets are for clearing,
As the good man's hatchet swings aloft,
And the good wife sings from the binding-croft,
When summer days are nearing.

—*London Society.* B. MONTGOMERIE RANKING.

PEERESSES IN FULL DRESS.

Mr. Jennings, in a letter to the New York *World* from London, relative to the opening of Parliament says: "On this occasion the ladies overflowed the House. Early as it still was, the floor was covered with them—large blocks of the benches were occupied, and the galleries were crowded. All these ladies were in evening toilets, the Peeresses wearing coronets of diamonds—most of them being fairly ablaze with diamonds on head and neck. If the daylight was not very favorable to the shoulders and complexions of some of these noble dames, the gorgeousness of their costumes and the glitter of their precious stones served to divert attention from the defects of nature or the ravages of time. The dresses were, in many instances, superb, covered with lace or gold, and cut with that eye to liberal display which is now deemed indispensable to any woman of fashion. It is perhaps not quite fair to mention names, but when Lady Dudley entered a friend of mine whispered: 'She has absolutely nothing on but diamonds.' And it did look very much like it until her husband went away and presently returned with an ermine cloak, which she put over her shoulders. There were many others, however, of whom it might almost be said that they had more clothing off than on. This is a delicate subject, but it is not my fault; I did not make the fashions. An assemblage of ladies such as that gathered in the House of Lords to-day is a startling sight to look upon. I wonder what the ladies would say if actresses in a theatre or singers at the opera were to dress, or undress in the same manner? How they can consent to send their daughters out into society almost destitute of raiment is even more mysterious than the readiness with which they permit an astonished world to gaze on their own abundant charms. If the fashionable milliner goes much further in the present direction, we may expect to see the stock in the rooms and windows limited to an elegant assortment of fig leaves."

WIT IN COURT.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling incivilities, indulged in at the expense of counsel, have sometimes met with swift retribution. Plunket was once engaged in a case, when, towards the end of the afternoon, it became a question whether the Court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if jury would "set." "Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge. "not 'set'; hens set." "I thank you, my lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded, and presently the judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case he feared the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord, lie," exclaimed the barrister, "not 'lay'; hens lay."—"If you don't stop your coughing, sir," said a testy and irritable judge, "I'll fine you a hundred pounds." "I'll give your lordship two hundred if you can stop it for me," was the ready reply.—Curran was once addressing a jury, when the Judge, who was thought to be antagonistic to his client, intimated his dissent from the argument advanced by a shake of his head. "I see, gentlemen," said Curran, "I see the motion of his lordship's head. Persons unacquainted his lordship would be apt to think this implied a difference of opinion, but be assured, gentlemen, this is not the case. When you known his lordship as well as I do, it will be unnecessary to tell you that when he shakes his head there is really nothing in it." On another occasion Curran was pleading before Fitzgibbon, the Irish Chancellor, with whom he was on terms of anything but friendship. The Chancellor, with the distinct purpose, as it would seem, of insulting the advocate, brought with him on to the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to which he devoted a great deal of his attention while Curran was adressing an elaborate argument to him. At a very material point in the speech the Judge turned quite away, and seemed to be wholly engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to speak. "Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said the chancellor. "Oh, I beg a thousand pardons, my lords," said the witty barrister, "I really was under the impression that your lordships were in consultation."—But perhaps the most crushing rejoinder ever flung back in return for an insult from the bench, was that which this same advocate hurled at Judge Robinson. Judge Robinson is described as a man of sour and cynical disposition, who had been raised to the bench—so, at least, it was commonly believed—simply because he had written in favour of the Government of his day a number of pamphlets remarkable for nothing but their servile and rancorous scurrility. At a time when Curran was only just rising into notice, and while he was yet a poor and struggling man, this Judge ventured upon a sneering joke, which, small though it was, but for Curran's ready wit and scathing eloquence, might have done him irreparable injury. Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the opposite side, Curran said he had consulted all his books and could not find a single case in which the principle in dispute was thus established. "That may be, Mr. Curran," sneered the Judge; "but I suspect your law library is rather limited." Curran eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and then broke forth with this noble retaliation:—"It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and this circumstance has certainly rather curtailed my library. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty, but I should be ashamed of my wealth if I could stoop to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise, not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-acquired elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and notoriously contemptible."—*Leisure Hour.*

THE GREAT MRS. SIDDONS.

Early in 1776 a young lady from the provinces, who had been strongly recommended to Garrick, made her début upon the boards of Drury Lane, as *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice." Her name was Sarah Siddons. But the hopes of her admirers were sadly disappointed; she failed, distressingly failed. She was a delicate, fragile-looking, beautiful young creature, but her dress was ugly and faded; nervousness so mastered her that she tottered rather than walked upon the stage, her every movement was awkward, and her voice, naturally weak, dropped at the end of every sentence to an indistinct whisper. A few nights afterwards Garrick, who treated her as a protegé, desirous of giving her another chance, cast her for *Lady Anne* in "Richard the Third." But nervousness again paralysed all her powers; Garrick's wonderful eyes struck her with terror; in the love scene she forgot the direction he had impressed upon her in the morning, to keep her back to the audience, so that the expression of his features might be clearly visible, and his terrible look of rebuke made her almost faint away. It was her last appearance with him. Could this be the stately and awful Sarah Siddons of our grandfathers' days? Seven years later, when the great actor was mouldering in his grave, the provinces were ringing with the lady's fame, and the managers of Drury Lane resolved she should again challenge a London verdict. With the remembrance of the past still vivid in her memory, it is no wonder that the actress, although now matured in her art and confident in her well-tried powers, should look forward to the great ordeal upon which her whole future depended with the most intense anxiety. During the fortnight preceding she fretted herself almost into a nervous fever, and, as if this were not enough, she was presently attacked by a hoarseness that threatened the loss of voice. Fortunately, it passed away just in time, and when the awful night arrived never had her articulation been clearer. The house was crammed from floor to ceiling; the excitement was immense. She herself has left us a description of her sensations:—"The awful consciousness that one is the sole object of attention of that immense space line as it were with human intellects from top to bottom and all around, it may be imagined but can never be described, and by me can never be forgotten." The play selected was Southern's tragedy of "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage," and the part of the heroine was admirably adapted to display the powers of such a mistress of the possessions of pity and terror. Not long was actress or audience left in doubt. The sweetness of her tones, her heartrending grief, her awful agony, spell-bound every spectator: men were dissolved in tears, women fainted or were carried out in hysterics; during the last act sobs and cries resounded through the house; and when the curtain fell it was amidst such a transport of applause as had scarcely ever been heard within those walls "When I reached my own quite fireside," she tells us, "from that scene of reiterated shouts and plaudits, I was half dead, and my joy and thankfulness were of too solemn and overpowering a nature to admit of words or even tears." Of course the journals overflowed with praise; but the critic in the *Post* modified his rapture by stating that at times "her passion was too brisk and fluttering and without sufficient pauses." Again we are tempted to ask if this can be the lady who in after years never addressed her servants save in she sepulchral notes of a tragedy queen? On the second night the success was still more pronounced; the very lobbies were crowded with ladies and gentlemen of the highest fashion; Sheridan was weeping in his box, and tears were coursing down the dark cheek of Fox in the orchestra. Night after night the *furore* increased. Ladies who found it impossible to get a seat in the boxes hazarded their lives by struggling through the fierce crowd into the pit; the newspapers were filled with paragraphs, and dressmakers advertised themselves as her costumiers. The street in which she lodged was daily crowded with coronetted carriages; crowds gathered about the stage door to see her go in; parties she attended were packed to suffocation with people who stood on chairs and tables peering over their neighbours' heads to get a glimpse of her, as though she were some abnormal creation quite different to ordinary humanity. The salary at which she opened was only £10 a week, but by the end of the season she had realised £1,500. The next season a period of seven months, her earnings amounted to £2,000, the gross receipts of her two benefits being £1,450. On her second visit to Edinburgh she created a *furore* greater, if possible, than that even of the metropolis. In one day 2,557 people applied for box seats which could accommodate only 650. Crowds assembled as early as two o'clock in the afternoon, and after the performance was over footmen would take up their stand at the doors to secure their masters' places for the following night. This eagerness formed a striking contrast to the coldness of her reception on her first visit. The house was full, but the audience was freezing. In vain did she exert herself and strain her every power; she could elicit no more animation from the spectators than though they had been mummies. At length, having reached the climax of one of her finest scenes, she paused amidst a profound silence, which was presently broken by a man's voice in the pit exclaiming, "That's mae nae bad!" Appropos of Edinburgh, it is related that in the last act of "Isabella" her agonised cry of "Oh, my Biron!" was so awful that a young lady fell into hysterics, and was carried out of the boxes screaming. "Oh, my Biron, my Biron, I" The young lady was Miss Gordon of Gight, and, strange to say, was afterwards the mother of Lord Byron. Making every allowance for changes of public taste, Sarah Siddons must have been a marvellous actress. When the great actress played "Jane Shore," ladies swooned and men sobbed aloud; in the "Gamester" the pit used to curse and yell at the villain *Stukely*, and timid persons, unable to endure the excitement, would stand out in the lobbies and look through the small panes of glass in the box doors, content to only watch the expression of her countenance.—*Belgravia.*

THE PASSING AWAY OF FRIENDS.

There are few sensations more strange, and none, perhaps, more universal, than the curious thrill of feeling with which we awake to the consciousness that we who were young but the other day are like our fathers, and all who have gone before us, growing old. The shadow creeps along the dial, making a scarcely perceptible progress, yet gliding on upon the soon completed circle. Youth rounds so slowly into middle age, that the pleasant deception is easily kept up—indeed, there is no deception at all, for few persons of ordinary health and energy begin to feel old till long after they had been pronounced old by the irreverent successors who follow and kick the heels of those before them. And there is nothing which brings the sudden jar and shock of this discovery to the mind so distinctly as the failure and disappearance from among us of those elder figures who have become, to our eyes, like lease-holders in this world of tenants at will; fixture where all is so shifting and portable; fathers who keep in our minds an agreeable sense of being still the younger generation. To see them glide away into the surrounding dimness one by one, and to realise the fact that we ourselves have become the elders, who lately were so young; that we are being irresistibly yet gently pushed into the place of the world's grey fathers, and stand now on the higher elevation with nothing between us and the sky, is something which makes the heart flutter with the strangest sense of novelty and incredibleness.—*Blackwood.*

CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES.

Reports have been recently issued on the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of England and Wales, of Scotland, and of Ireland. Mr. Frank Buckland and Spencer Walpole, the inspectors for England and Wales, report that the English markets are mainly supplied with lobsters from Cornwall and the south coast of England; from the Orkneys and Hebrides in Scotland, and from the west coast of Ireland. Lobsters are also imported from Norway, France, and Sweden. The first of these countries sends annually about 600,000; the second of them 200,000 lobsters to Billingsgate. Crabs are caught on the south and east coasts of England, in nearly every part of Scotland, and in Ireland. One of the commissioners Mr. Buckland, gives in an appendix detailed results of his observations undertaken during the inquiry in regard to the earlier stages both of the lobster and crab. In the earlier stages of their development, these crustacea, like all others, assume forms which are totally dissimilar from their subsequent appearance. But, when all their metamorphoses are complete, their subsequent growth is still marvellous. The crab measuring an inch in the barrel, are as perfect in form and structure as the largest crabs and lobsters. Both the crab and lobster in their minutest forms are surrounded with a hard calcareous armour-like tegument. The covering cannot by any possibility expand; and how is it possible for the animal to grow without increasing its shell? The problem is solved by the creature withdrawing itself entirely from its shell, having previously secreted a new and larger covering for its future use. A most remarkable circumstance connected with this episode in the natural history of the higher crustacea is that the animal, when it withdraws itself from its shell, is always considerably larger than the shell from which it is withdrawn. Since the soft new shell, in which the creature is already encased, hardened, its growth could be effected by no other arrangement. But the marvellous fact still remains, that the creature is enabled to withdraw itself from its cast shell, and that the shell from which it has withdrawn itself is as perfect and unbroken as ever. The commissioners have little doubt that both crabs and lobsters are decreasing in quantity at North Sunderland, and that the decrease is likely to continue, for no means are taken to check it. At Cuddercoats and Craster the evidence was to the same effect, and the cause of the decrease the commissioners conclude is over fishing. The fisheries off the coast of Yorkshire show a gradual decrease in the yield of both crabs and lobsters. There seems to be little or no falling off in the fisheries of Cornwall and Devonshire. Summing up the evidence as to whether the crab and lobster fisheries are increasing or decreasing, the commissioners say—"In a great many cases it is not very easy to conclude whether the fishing is falling off or not. The increase in price is certainly in almost every case greater than the decrease in the supply. The take in many cases is not so large as it used to be, but in nearly every place it is more valuable. The increased price, and the greater facilities which railways have afforded for bringing the fish to market, have attracted more fishermen to the pursuit and have induced them to follow the crabs and lobsters into much deeper water than formerly. It is no very easy matter, therefore, to compare the results of the fishing now with those which were experienced 50 or 25 years ago. The take now is divided among a greater number of fishermen. The area of the fishery has been largely extended. On the whole, however, we believe that we are in the right in concluding that in small fisheries, or fisheries in confined areas, there has been in every case a marked decrease of fish; while in large and exposed fisheries there has been no decrease whatever. Take, for example, the fisheries off the Land's End, the Lizard, and the Start. All those fisheries comprise large areas of sea-bottom, all of them are in exposed situations, and the powers of man have been hitherto incapable of exhausting them. But there are other fisheries in an exactly opposite position. A description will be found, for instance, in the evidence which we received at Wembury, relating to a small fishery off the Eddystone Rocks. The fishery is contained in a few acres, and, though the situation is exposed, the area is so small that the fishermen have been able to exhaust it. The same conclusion is true of the fisheries which are situated in confined bays, such, for instance, as that at Falmouth. The fishermen there, exposed to no bad weather, are able to pursue the fishery at every season of the year. High prices have induced them to increase the efficiency of their gear, and the gradual decay of the fishery which over-fishing has occasioned, has compelled them to fish harder and harder to earn a livelihood. The fishermen in these cases are themselves conscious of the loss which they are themselves producing. But without the aid of parliament they are unable to enforce the regulations which in their judgment would restore the fishery. As regards the lobster fishery, three suggestions have been made to us for its improvement, viz., the institution of a gauge: the enactment of a close season; and the prohibition of the sale of berried lobsters; but the suggestion which has found most universal favour is the institution of a gauge." If the gauge be adopted, it is in the judgment of the commissioners essential that it should apply to all the fish markets. The only practicable means of enforcing a gauge is to enforce it in the markets, and the gauge must therefore apply to all lobsters sold in those markets, wherever they may be taken. The recommendations the commissioners make are as follow:—1. It should be illegal to buy, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale—(a) lobsters under, either 8 inches length or under 4 inches in the barrel, except in the county of Sussex; (b) lobsters under 7 inches in length, in the county of Sussex; (c) crabs under 5 inches across the back, except in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk; (d) crabs under 4½in across the back in those six counties; (e) crabs with berries under the apron; (f) soft crabs. 2. The officers of the Fishmongers' Company should be expressly empowered to carry out the legislation in Billingsgate. 3. The Secretary of State should have power to institute, after inquiry, local close seasons for crabs and lobsters in any counties or parts of counties.

The report on the Scotch fisheries is to the effect:—First. That the said fisheries have on the whole fallen off during the last 30 years, and that there is every probability that they will continue to decrease unless some steps are taken to restore them. Second. That the causes of this decrease are twofold, first, over-fishing; and, second, taking undersized crabs and lobsters. The recommendations are:—1. It should be illegal to buy, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale: (a). Lobsters under either 8in. in total length or 4in. in the barrel; (b) crabs under 5in across the greatest length of the back; (c) soft crabs; (d) crabs with berries under the apron. 2. The Secretary of State should have power to institute, after inquiry, local close seasons for crabs and lobsters in any counties or parts of counties.

The inspectors of the Irish Fisheries report that legislation as regards a close season does not appear to them to be of importance, as during the winter months the fishing ceases altogether. They are in favour of legislation to prevent lobsters under 9 in. in length, measuring from the end of the tail to the top of the beak, and crabs of less than 5 in. across the back at its greatest measurement, from being taken.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

By Telegraph from Chinese on the 25th May, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.		
American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 a 24	per 100 lbs.	93.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	110.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	76.00 a 78.00
Shirts	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Open Spotted Shirtings	"	3.00 a 3.00
" Brocades Do.	"	2.75 a 3.00
" Damask Do.	"	5.00 a 5.00
English Drills 36 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.60
" 16 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.55
" 8 lbs.	"	1.80 a 1.85
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.90 a 2.45
" 9 lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 10 lbs.	"	2.85 a 3.20
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 8 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.60
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.55 a 0.62
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.77
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.23
Velveteens, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.20 a 2.25
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.50 a 3.15
" 600 "	"	8.50 a 3.85
" 7,000 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" AA	"	1.65 a 1.70
" EF	"	6.05 a 8.10
" MH	"	4.75 a 4.80
" KI	"	5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.40 a 3.50
" 10 lbs.	"	[illegible]
" 13 lbs.	"	5.10 a 5.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, M'M'Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.00
" " HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.00 a 8.70
" " H Scarlet	"	8.70 a 8.80
" " Assorted	"	8.25 a 8.30
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.83

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.80 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Wire	"	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	"	7.80 a 8.25
Tin, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	"	63.00 a —
" American	"	53.50 a —
Steel, English	per lb	3.90 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.20 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
" Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 2nd "	"	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	15.20 a 16.40
Roche de Mer	"	3.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	10.50 a 11.00
" " Yellow	"	47.00 a 48.00
" Hankow, White	"	55.40 a 58.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pol.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.75 a 2.80
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	19.00 a 19.50
" Baroos, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	"	25.00 a 30.00
" Inferior	"	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	"	34.00 a 37.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.75 a 10.15
" Sydney	"	0.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 28.00
" Red, "	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	16.80 a 18.50
" Bombay	"	17.00 a 18.50
" Shantung	"	16.20 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 17.00
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	16.00 a 16.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	34.50 a 36.00
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chauchow	"	27.00 a 28.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	Tls.	2.35 a 3.30
" Red	"	3.30 a 3.75
Dried Lily Flowers	"	11.00 a 11.50
Elephant's Teeth, 5 a 6 pieces	"	250 a 300
" " 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.80
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	3.40 a 3.50
" " of 200 lbs.	"	6.00 a 7.00
Fungus	"	28.00 a 29.00
Flints	"	0.60 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	200.00 a 285.00
" 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	Tls.	13.00 a 14.50
" Superior	Tls.	21.50 a 21.60
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.60 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.60
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	42.00 a 51.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	8.20 a 8.60
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$7.40 a 7.50
Peas, White	"	2.50 a 2.60
" Green	"	2.60 a 2.80
" Black	"	2.42 a 2.47
" Yellow	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Green Beans	"	2.40 a 2.35
Pearl Barley	"	6.60 a 7.50
Potatoe Flour	Tls.	1.50 a 1.75
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,800 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.80 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.85 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.05 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Cut	"	3.85 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	"	5.60 a 6.30
" Black	"	2.85 a 2.90
Sharkfin	"	38.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 39.00
" California	"	11.50 a 12.00
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Black	"	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	"	3.25 a 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.20 a 3.75
" " Sea	"	13.50 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" " Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.95 a 9.05
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.60 a 9.50
Walnuts	"	5.25 a 0.35
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.85
" California	"	1.80 a 1.80
Wood Oil	Tls.	61.50 a 62.00
Pea "	"	61.30 a 61.50
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Benarty	May 16	Potter	Brit. str	1120	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Foochow
Cyphrenes	May 24	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Danube	May 2	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Duna	May 23	John Steele	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Elgin	May 25	Miller	Brit. str	900	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fame	—	Scopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Flintshire	May 21	Thomas	Brit. str	1243	A. MacG. Heaton	Saigon
Fu-yew	May 2	A. Croad	Brit. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Gadshill	May 22	Banton	Brit. str	1246	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Iohang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Meikong	May 22	Foache	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
M'tgomeryshire	May 22	Sturrock	Brit. str	1143	H. Kisser & Co	Saigon
Namoa	May 23	Punchard	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Oceanic	May 18	Parcelle	Brit. str	2350	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Ocean	May 19	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Sanda	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	May 22	Reynier	Fren. str	1735	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	552	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*						
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Adela	May 8	Beattie	Brit. bk	352	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Alphington	May 10	Cunnington	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	
America	May 1	von Holdt	Ger. sh	1219	Siemssen & Co	Manila
A. Russell	Apr. 13	Carver	Amr. bk	762	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Anna	May 17	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Auguste	May 17	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
Bonita	May 8	Stehr	Ger. sch	341	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
Canaan	May 21	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co	
Carricks	May 10	R. Carr	Brit. sh	916	Russell & Co	
Caura	May 21	Tiemer	Ger. bk	689	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ceres	May	Specht	Ger. bk	420	Wm. Pustau & Co	
C. Kamrye	May 25	Moller	Siam. bk	430	Kien Tye Loong	
Charité	May 2	Hervé	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	Touron
Chinaman	May 20	McKenzie	Brit. bk	690	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ellen Rickmers	Apr. 28	Weydemann	Ger. bk	307	Melchers & Co	New York
E. von Beaulieu	May 20	Schneider	Ger. bk	335	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Esmeralda	May 10	Hansen	Ger. bk	788	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Fifeshire	May 25	R. Ness	Brit. sh	750	Order	
Fleetwing	May 7	Guest	Amr. sh	629	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Glamis	May 21	John Key	Brit. bk	1150	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
G. Adolph	Apr. 20	Neumann	Ger. bk	300	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	D. Lapraik & Co	
Gaston Auger	May 22	Gaillard	Fren. sch	301	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	R. Greig	Brit. sh	1299	P. & O. S. N. Co	
H. & Mary	May 8	Smith	Brit. bk	346	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Helena	May 4	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Hieronymus	May 24	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 20	Carl Oom	Ger. sch	208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Hope	May 25	Boutton	Brit. bk	454	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hydra	Feb. 27	E. Crest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Irazu	May 25	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	Chinese	
Iris	May 18	Rüfer	Ger. bk	506	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jacatra	May 25	Dirksen	Dut. bk	310	Russell & Co	
Japan	May 25	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Lalla Rookh	Apr. 20	Hender	Brit. bk	814	Meyer & Co	London
Leicester	May 21	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Borneo Co	
Leucadia	Apr. 12	Mearns	Brit. sh	896	Meyer & Co	London
Livingstone	May 23	Manck	Ger. bk	530	Siemssen & Co	—
Loiterer	Apr. 20	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lydia	May 19	Youngson	Brit. bk	375	Order	
Madura	May 11	T. Stanton	Brit. bk	970	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
M. Selchan	May 24	Gerstenberg	Dan. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Morning Star	May 9	Michaelson	Siam. bk	570	Tuck Mee	
New Era	Apr. 25	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1147	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Novelty	May 7	Colliver	Brit. bk	375	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Nyassa	Apr. 7	Garrick	Brit. sh	799	Wm. Pustau & Co	London